

**IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT  
FOR THE WESTERN DISTRICT OF NORTH CAROLINA  
ASHEVILLE DIVISION  
CRIMINAL CASE NO. 1:12-cr-00115-MR-WCM**

**UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,**

**Plaintiff,**

**vs.**

**LARRY JAY HAWKINS,**

**Defendant.**

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**ORDER**

**THIS MATTER** is before the Court on the Defendant's letter [Doc. 68], which the Court construes as a motion for jail credit.

The Defendant moves the Court to give him sentencing credit for the time that the Defendant spent in jail awaiting sentencing in this case. [Doc. 68]. The Defendant's motion must be denied. The Attorney General, not the sentencing court, is responsible for computing a prisoner's credit. United States v. Wilson, 503 U.S. 329, 335 (1992). A prisoner seeking review of the computation of his sentence credit must first seek administrative review of that computation through the Bureau of Prisoners. Only after such administrative remedies have been exhausted can a prisoner then seek judicial review of his sentence computation. Id. Further, because "[a] claim

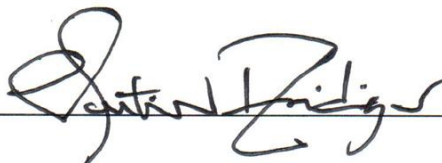
for credit against a sentence attacks the computation and execution of a sentence rather than the sentence itself,” United States v. Miller, 871 F.2d 488, 490 (4<sup>th</sup> Cir. 1989), such claims must be raised pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 2241 in the district of confinement. In re Jones, 226 F.3d 328, 332 (4<sup>th</sup> Cir. 2000); 28 U.S.C. § 2241(a).

Accordingly, the Defendant should address his inquiry regarding the status of his sentence to the Bureau of Prisons. Once his BOP administrative remedies have been exhausted, the Defendant may seek judicial review in the district of his confinement.

**IT IS, THEREFORE, ORDERED** that the Defendant’s letter [Doc. 68], which the Court construes as a motion for jail credit, is **DENIED WITHOUT PREJUDICE**.

**IT IS SO ORDERED.**

Signed: June 17, 2020

  
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Martin Reidinger  
Chief United States District Judge

